

The diagram illustrates a network architecture for integrated voice and data services. Key components and their interconnections are as follows:

- Call Server (26):** The central hub for call processing. It connects to:
 - IP PBX (12):** Via PRI (16) and ISUP (18) for voice, and H.248 (20) for media control.
 - Virtual Call Controller (28):** Via TCAP/TP (30) and SIP-T (BICC/IP) (32).
 - IP PBX (36):** Via SIP (38) and H.323 (40).
 - Common IP Backbone (24):** Via IP Fabric (22) and RSVP (24).
- Virtual Call Controller (28):** A softswitch-based controller that manages:
 - Other IP App. Control (48):** Interacts with an IP Svc DB (50) and uses protocols like JAIN, LDAP, etc.
 - SIP Proxy Interf. (52):** Manages signaling between the Call Server and other IP endpoints.
- IP PBX (12) and IP PBX (36):**
 - IP PBX (12) connects to an **EO (14)** via a dashed line.
 - IP PBX (36) connects to a **PC Phone (34)** via SIP (42).
- Common IP Backbone (24):** A central IP network connecting the Call Server, IP PBXs, and other services.
 - It includes an **IP Fabric (22)** and **RSVP (24)** for resource reservation.
 - It connects to a **Media Server ("IPe") (23)** and a **CMTS (44)**.
- Other Services and Protocols:**
 - SMS (30):** Connected to the "SCP" (28).
 - DNS (46):** Connected to the ER (38) via a dashed line.
 - NCS (48):** Connected to the CMTS (44) via a dashed line.
 - H.248 (20):** Media control protocol between Call Server and IP PBX (12).
 - SIP (38, 42):** Session Initiation Protocol for signaling.
 - H.323 (40):** Another signaling protocol between Call Server and IP PBX (36).

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Figure 2: Illustrative Call Flow

